sheler feel of the influence he wields in this commu-sity, if, percharce, he stood upon the balcory of the Oriental last evening, and looked out upon the set of fees, all listening eagerly, attentively, and respect-fully to the words which fell from the lips of this truly

Would that other men, filling a like responsible and Would that other men, filling a like responsible and affect in position to that occupied by Mr. Greeker in the Atlantic States, would make a pilgrimage to California as be bas done, to ascertain our wants from his own observation, and go back prepared to press them upon the country, and upon Congress. To ait such, no matter of what party, no matter of what section, we are prepared to extend the warmest welcome, even if in so doing we run the risk of being denounced as "flunkies," and of being "marked" by the small-minded men whose mental vision extends only to the verge of the narrow circle within which are kept in confinement their few far stical, prejudiced idoas.

LECTURE OF HORACE GREELEY BEFORK THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

From The Alta California, Aug 19. The honorable Horace GREELEY delivered a lec tere in the Congregational Church, last evening, on the corner of Dupout and California streets, before the Mechanics' Institute. The Church was crowded to excess, and a large proportion of the audience were females-the beauty and intelligence of our city. As the crowd was assembling, the organ counded forth its full, rich tones, and added much to the barmeny and effect of the occasion.

At 8 o'clock the President of the Institute came forward and introduced Mr. GREELEY, who addressed the ancience in substance as follows:

This large and respectable audience a sembled to-night, would seem to anticipate something different from the off hand familiar talk which I came here to have with my own class, the mechanics and working-men. I have prepared no elaborare address; I came rather to inspire thought in my hearers, and awaken a train of action calculated to arouse them to a full sense of their present responsibilities and duties. I came train of action calculated to arouse them to a full sense of their present responsibilities and duties; I came here to speak of industry and the mechanic arts, and their influence and destiny. If I magnify my office, and seem to give them a greater cope than may seem just, I trust I shall be held excusable. The comparative civilization of the human races is marked by their progress in the industrial arts. In the savage state there is comparatively no industry at all. The savage is an nabitual idler; aroused only by the sharp teachings of necessity to become a hunter or a fisher, and in some low reuse an ar isan or constructor, but only in the lowest sense. The comparative advancement of the race. Just so far as the industry of a race is directed to the invention and fashioning of machinery for the accomplishment of labor, just so far de that people advance in the sejoyment of life. I look forward with confidence to the coming of a time, even within the lifetime of this people, when every one forward with confidence to the coming of a time, even within the lifetime of this people, when every one will become essentially a manufacture. In the science of agriculture clone, see what has been accomplished by the improvement in the implements of labor. The labor of ga heding the harvest is now practically fote, one half by the mechanic in his shop, and only the other half by the laborer on the farm. In early ages the plow was a tracegular piece of wood, with a flarpened edge, and was dragged through the soil. The plow is now one of the highest achievements of manufacturing skill, and the power of steam has been harvessed to the plow, upturning the soil often of trenty and even fifty acres in a single day. Secan will unyoke the animals from their rude servitude and will unyoke the spimals from their rude servitude and will unyoke the animals from their rude servicine an replace them in the field. And within a generation the soil will be turned up without the toil or skill of the hasbardman, but by the aid of mechanism. But the is not the boundary of seinee; all through the operations of the household and farm will be performed by machine labor—the making of batter and withing of clothes. Charmstry and mechanics will be

varing of clothes. Chemistry and mechanics will be conducted, under the inspiration and aid of mechanica conducted, under the inspiration and aid of mechanical points, to the accomplishment of grand objects. How much has been aiready effected within the present generation? From the simple distoff and spinning sheel, at which our grandmothers to ited so patiently, to the immerse weaving looms and machinery, by which thousands of yards of cloth are manufactured daily, the sewing machine, with its thousand varieties and improvements, seems destined to take away the last phase of methicient servitude. View it as we may, the mechanic becomes the motive power, and mechanical labor the feature to the eatire progress of the race. The enlightenment of the working classes is taduced callabor the feature to the cathre progress of the race. The enlightenment of the working classes is laduced by the development of the arts. The laborer, in most other countries, is regarded as a more counter in the great game of his—a more instrumentality by which hing and robles are enabled to make life more agreeable. He never attains any position except through a tramph of the mechanic arts. After the Norman consent the laborer was a serf, and wore a collar as a large of slavery. In Beigium it was that the saifs use first emancipated from the ownership of the lord of the soil. In Russia at the present day, great movements are being made to aboust serform and elevate he laboring classes. It may be safely set down as the mult of the introduction of the mechanic arts. Take from Russia ber railroads and steam works, and the modern improvements see has introduced, and she from Russia ber railroads and steam works, and the modern improvements sie has introduced, and she would again subside in the slavish despotism which formerly prevailed—dead to the voice of humanity, and regardless of the attar of the law. Spatish America has assumed its independence, and vainly attempted to abolish Slavery. They are free only in name. The mass of the population are still peous. So in Mexico, they are the chatters of the rich, and will be so until the introduction of improvement among them in the rechants att. There are two ideas respecting labor mechanis arts. There are two ideas respecting labor—the old, and the new. The old idea assumes that a large portion of the human race were hore and doomed to labor for the few. The Brahminist division of castes, with its pricats, soldiers, merchants, laborers, and outcasts, was a true type of the old idea of society. We see the same thought expressed in the apocypnal writing of the wisdom who is occuped with the getting of "gold and of goods?" &c., showing that in that day here was a division of classes—the high born and the light, and the base born and those who lived by doing the bidding of the higher classes. Wildom was and there is not them. The literature of the Romans and freeks and Phoenicians was not for the multitude, but for higher classes. Wildom was suct for the order of the case when the order of the classes—the directory and the executive miesta soldiera merchants, laborers, acd

inthe foyal few. It is upon this assumption of the dis-inction of classes—the directory and the executive— list the disparagement of labor was founded.

The new idea of our time is founded upon a better interest and install labor as essentially landable and install—the greater honor where there is the greater reficiency. The digger who makes the thousandth specially—the greater honor where there is the greater reficiency. The digger who makes the thousandth art of a caral is not of honor equal to the scientific agineer who fully accomplishes the work of its construction. More honor with greater intelligence, but hoser to each in his degree, but the larger honor is the to him who accomplishes the greater result. Simply manual labor can never achieve the highest revard, ter command the greatest regard. Hand and lead must work together. To accomplish great results the lanorer must be intelligent and educated. In this country the price of labor is comparatively high, adject it is a question whether it is not, on the whole, the aper to the end than elsewhere. Nicholas Biddle, and other distinguished thinkers upon the subject, aswing that American labor at a higher price was the approach, for instance, it is found cheaper with Americal labor, or labor under their guidance and disagion, than with any other. This is proved by the fact that railroads can be built in America tone sixth part of the cost of constructing tenes in Italy, and, I believe, in Ireland also, abor, as it becomes better educated, will also become more effective, and when it receives its double ward, it will be more profitable. In my own branch vand, it will be more profitable. In my own branch vand, it will be more profitable. In my own branch vand, it will be more profitable. scome more effective, and when it receives its double ward, it will be more profitable. In my own branch flabor it is also true. Although the price of labor higher, we have produced books and papers equal aquesty and quantity, and at cheaper rates, than in ther countries. I assume, then, that education is the nest lever by which the laboring classes can alone be asset to their true hight. Education in every grade of useful labor is the means to work out the destiny of

We know more than our fathers; and they knew we have than our grandfathers; and as compared with other rations, the education of the people of the United States is superior to perhaps all, except those of the higher German States of Europe. In most countries of the world, the laborer is a mere puppet in the hands of the cunning few. Education and industry alone is the means which prevents our relapses into the barbarism of the former eyes. It should be be great concern, then, of all who take an interest in the numan race, to see that the cause of education is dvanced. We should not only think, but act, in the later. We take too much for trust. It is a matter it special literest to the mechanic—and yet, how have mecanics have visited the schools where their sources are being educated to-day? How many technics have been less careful in their selection of hope men, educated then, good men for school care, than for members of Compress? And yet the same of the former, for good or ill, is infinitely but than the latter. They should have new and any did seas of education. There should be schools in every mental and intillectual, and physical and the hands. How far in the college education compilete which. We know more than our fathers; and they knew and mechanical acquirement could be em thools for the head and the hands. How far piten of college education complete, which,

eystem is worfully deficient. There are commencements of rebook, and there will probably be mere, where the watte of man and the true aim of education will be considered. But this is not example. The subject should awaken the certest attention of the cammunity. Every man should be a thicker on general education—as the made more effective. I have visited many schools, and in going through them I notice the undue importance attached to the study of abstrace mathematics. I have seen by and girls who were incompetent in general branches, pushed on through the higher mathematics and algebra. I do not meant of deparage the study of algebra, but I question its practical use to them. Who shall say how much or if any of all the will be of use to them in after life? "Life is short and art is long." We see just as we are leaving to five. Let us, then, waste no time in unprofitable study, but rhape education with reference to this—what small I do with this after I have acquired th—what good will it do me?

There is another nomber idea in provide certain

do me!

There is another popular idea in regard to certain studies being good to discipline the mind. I sek A or B why he is learning this study or that. He replies: teacher thinks it is a good discipitor for the "My tracher thinks it is a good disciplined by that which it is usefully and practically subjected to. If I am called to swim, it may be recessary for me to learn to swim; but if am not to go into the water, there is no occasion for my wasting time in learning to swim. Each practical lesson of life will sufficiently discipline the unit. When I have nothing more to learn, let me go to work and devote a bundred years or two to discipline the paind, but not till then.

and devote a bundred years or two to discipline the mind, but not till then.

The new thought asks: "What is the man to do in life!" and says to at his education should conform to that aim, or how he can be made useful in life? We do not deny that a classic education is useful to some, but we say that in the majority of cases there is no adaptation in it to what A or B requires.

An erg the thousands who pace the sidewalks of New York, I have seen man or whose education thousands of dellars had been spent, who were unable to work or earn a living by tool, and who suffered from want through the inefficiency of their education; they knew nothing practical or available.

He is not educated whose cuttes bear no relation to and give him no acaptation for his sphere of life, or quality him for independence. There is a true and a take education. All learning is not wisdom, nor is all of abstract true he essential to our ephers in life. Let us learn so that in the great march in the battle field of life we may not be mere hangerson, or riders in the

us learn so that in the great march in the battle field of life we may not be mere hangers on, or riders in the beggage wagon or the wounded car; but men, marching fire ly as d ready for action, leading the van.

While dwelling on the subject of labor, I have a few words to say on a subject which I have formerly advocated, and for which I encountered much obloquy. It has relation to the fact that capital and labor, in their interest, are not properly harmonized. Often the amount received is not graduated by the amount of labor dote. It does not follow that the man who receives \$1,000 does \$1,000 worth of work. Nor he that does \$1,000 worth of work. Nor he seeming antagonism of interest between employer and employee, has exercised the brains of many good men, seeming antegonism of interest between employer and employee, has exercised the brains of many good men, and lead to various systems of secialism and plans where the laborer should have direct interest in the product of his work. His efficiency should measure his pay. I have been intimately connected with these socialism experiments and they have all, from one cause or the other, failed. What may be said in their condemnation is that mankind does not seem prepared for them. While armies can be effectively organized and made available—and a system, such as is successfully adopted on whaling ships, in which every soil on board, from the captain to the cabin boy, has a direct interest pecuniarily in the project of their dangerous calling—why cannot a social effort be accomplished accognitive the labor can be done jointly, and the pay divided. I look forward to the time when the interest of the worker an shall be the interest of the master—when lock forward to the time when the interest of the worker an shall be the interest of the master—when each shall receive what he earns, and none live off the labor of another. I look forward to the time when each mechanic shall be a sober, thinking, planning man, and a number of them associating shall accomplish enterprises by a joint labor, which shall advance the interest of each and alt. They shall form industrial companies, and shall nudertake and accomplishing thy enterprises. The time will come. We may want; but let us wait not idly, but inquiringly and in hope.

hope.
There is another subject of which I will speak a few

There is another subject of which I will speak a few words, viz: the matter whereby the mechanical interests are damaged by political strife.

In my city, the mass of young mechanics are influenced rather by political aspirations, than a desire to rise by their vocation. They are aspiring not to be better mechanics than their fathers were, but to get some place in the Custom-House, or on the Police. I can remember when not one man in a hundred thought of running for office, as a means of support. Now they are all striving to attain office. I am not condemning an interest in public affairs—in some degree it is commendable—and the mechanic who is influence; but I am speaking now of these with whom it is a matter of mercenary consideration, thinking that this party, or that party, if successful, will give them some position where they can live idle, and pass their ide in iolling upon a coshion; and I speak of this in connection with its injury to the advancement of art. It would be a great thing for mechanics if offices were made unendurable, and the pay of office be reduced below what an industricus mechanic might earn at his vocation, so that they might be sought by the crippled, and beggarly, and incompetent for manual labor. It is a great fault that folks are hurrying to be rich. California has much to find fault with herself in this matter, as well as betrs eer S ates. People are unsettled and discontented with the gradual profits of industry and pru form a has much to find fault with herself in this matter, as well as herses er S stee. People are unsettled and discontented with the gradual profits of industry and prudence. They are waiting for a shower of gold, but they do not consider that of every thousand fortunes made, him hundred and ninety-nine are by patient in-dustry, and only one by sudden speculation and smile of fortune. Men are disturbed in views and feel-ings, and California has had much to answer for in this; so it becomes her to set the example of correct-ing it. Let the mechanic remember that the compe-tency which is the fruit of years of industry, is more honorable than the wealth of a Kothschild, or a broker, or any other gambing speculation which sends to the honorable than the wealth of a Rothschild, or a broker, or any other gambing speculation which sends to the alms-house or it sate asylum thirty for every one whom it makes rich. A mechanic should be no alaye; he should be maily and independent, resolute, and devoted to the true advancement of his calling and the public weal. There is mach talk of the dignity of labor, but it is only to be accomplished through the dignity and self-respect of the laborer. They should be just to themselves to command respect. It is their own fault if it is otherwise. I hope for a batter system of education in this particular. I hope to see a generation of artisans whose ambition it shall be to have children who are better artisans than themselves, who shall be taught to fully realize that

Honor and fame from no condition rise; Act well your part; there all the honor lies

"Herer and fame from no condition rise;
Act well your part; there all the honor ites"

I believe that we can assure the public that these hopes are justified by the conquests already made by man over nature—by mind over matter. There are doubts whether mankind have advanced morally during the past generation. I do not entertain these doubts, but I know that they have advanced greatly in the mechanic arts. We who stand smid the mighty improvements, the radroads, and a thousand applications of the power of steam to machinery and mechanism, do not jully realize their magnitude. We do not recognize the great chasm over which we have leaped in the march of mechanical improvement within the past fifty years in America. I renember thirty years back, and the improvements in my own branch of business are almost incredible. Then, ten miles an hour was considered good speed; now, we are whirled along on the iron track at thirty and fifty miles per hour. But the Telegraph is a greater wonder than this. Reports come to us every day from all parts of the country. It is a sort of judgment day record: all the failings and crimes enacted are set down by it, and the nobler deeds are also bera deed. And when it comes to the Ocean Telegraph—when we received, as I know we did, a mecange from across the Adantic Ocean in a single boar, there would seem to be no limit to the power of Telegraph—when we received, as I know we did, a message from across the Atlantic Ocean in a single hoor, there would seem to be no limit to the power of human ingenuity. The Ocean Telegraph is at present a failure, but I have no doubt of its ultimate success; and we shall yet have a network of telegraphic wire encircling the globe within the present generation. Children who are growing up in the daily benefit of these miracles of mechanical advancement and progress, should be larger-minded, more noble, more generous than their fathers.

erous than their fathers.

In the older time, when men passed their time in the In the close time, when men passes their time in the narrow confines of a single reighborhood; when the world was bounded to them by the hills around their own little valley, a narrowness of idea and selfishness of thought might have been pardoned; but not so now, when the world is laid out at a single view before as, and its news is brought to us with the wings of the lightning.

hightning.
There is one fact worth pondering upon-all emithere is one fact worth powering upon—an emi-nent races are those who have migrated and changed the beme of their fathers for strange lands, and built new homes and new races, with new thought and new blood, thus changed the tone of the old race, and given

blood, thus charged the tone of the out race, an impulse to the coun ry.

Everywhere we see this influence working in the minds of millions who left the homes of childhood and the comforts of civilized society, and, turning their eyes on the setting sur, started belief out as pioneers eyes on the cause of humanity. And while we see and appreciate the sacrifices they have made, our children will resp the reward and gather the practical good.

Abovious largest never work out for themselves a shoriering races never work out for themselves as Aborigital races never work out for themselves a noble destiny until warmed into life by the influence of bold Greek, and yet does not know how to shun a stranger race. A change of location implies and a stranger race. A change of location implies and a stranger race a change of power, and so will it be, I trust, on its I am only pointing out the folloses which edites which edited shore. It should assume I should embrace all physical assume. It should embrace all physical intellectual attainments. Our present

Wealth may be yours as the reward of industry; but better than wealth—usefulness and honor.

To render industry honorable, by the horor reflected by your own noble deeds and generous aspirations, God grant that you may prove equal to your high responsibility, and that in this lead of the West there shall grow up a laboring class unashaned—unasping to live without labor—maily, truthful, self-reliant and holding a generous position in the van of the progress. holding a generous preition in the van of the progress

Mr. GREELEY closed his remarks at five minutes past nine o'clock, and was loudly applauded, after which the audience dispersed.

VISIT OF MR. GREELEY TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
From The Alta California, Aug. 29.

In company with the Superintendent of the Public Schools, Mr. JANES; the President of the Board of Education, Mr. SHERMAN; other members of the Board, and the Committee of Reception, Mr. GREE-LEY devoted yestercay afteraccoute visiting the Public Schools. The first one visited was the Powell street Intermediate and Grammar School. The scholars in both these departments were subjected to a series of exercises in reading and singing, and manifested a great proficiency. They were appropriately addressed by Mr. GREELLY, after which the victions proceeded to the High School. Here the exercises were of a to the High School. Here the exercises were of a more varied character. The scholars were subjected to a thorough examination in grammar, reading, and mathematics, in each of which they displayed a proficiency not surpassed—to use Mr. Granter's own words—by any school of a similar class to the Atlantic States. Before leaving the High School, Mr. Granter in the school of a similar class to the Atlantic States. Before leaving the High School, Mr. Granter in the school of the school of a thorough grammatical knowledge of the countries of a thorough grammatical knowledge of the English language and the natural sciences, in order that they might be completely fitted to go forth and meet successfully the practical duties of life. He alluded to the advantages which they were expected through the liberal and which they were erjoying through the liberal and thereugh system of consation which had been ad pited in our schools; pointer out to the scholars the great accessity which existed for making good use of those beceesty which existed for making good use of those advantager; and in correct and impressive language exhauted them to be dilgest in their efforts in obtain-ing practical, useful knowledge. We feel assured that his words brief though they were, will long be remem-hered by those to whom they were addressed, and will go home to their hearts and stir deeply those better elements which make up the substance of a perfect older life.

Bush and Stockton streets, was next visited. Here the exercises were of a high order in reading and analytical grant ar, some or the youngest of the scholars exhibiting a truly remarks the degree of proficiency. Mr. Grant and addressed them briefly and in an exceedingly

GREEKY addressed them briefly and in an exceedingly appropriate manner.

After returning from his visits, Mr. GREEKEY expressed himself highly pleased win the advacced stage to which our Public Schools had been brought, and asserts that they are fully equal to most of those of

New-Yerk.

We are glad to have this opportunity to chronicle the visit of so prominent a man to our schools, and quesvisit of so prominent a man to our schools, and ques-tion not but that it will be productive of much good.

> [Advertisement.] THE MAYORALTY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: As the Mayoralty question has already been introduced by one of the leading presses of the city, we do not deem it premature to recur to it, in connection with the name of SAMUEL HOTALING, esq., a prominent salt merchan; and one of the most respec ed cit zens of New-York.

In 1856, many of the prominent and influential merchants of the city, without regard to party, united in an invitation requesting Mr. Hetaling to allow his name to be put in nomination for this office, but which, at that time, he was constrained, by business

engagements, to decline.

Among these gentlemen were Wm. Dodge & Sons, Tunes Van Brunt, Dubois & Vandervoort, George W. Edwards, B. N. Fox Harries & Co., John P. Veeder, Conly, Kirk & Co., Jacob B. Herrick, Schuyler Skeats, Sanoford, Baker, & Co., S. Burrell, D. Goff, H. McBride, Ludlam & Leggett, Benedict, Smith, & Co., Livingston, Bailard & Co., A. Fobes & Co., Chas. H. Pierson, John C. Hunter, with many others. Since that time, he has not only retained but increased in the cufidence of the whole community; and we challenge for him to-day, an honesty, boldness, en'erprise, energy, incorruptible pricciple, and devot on to the best interests of the city, second to no citizen of

this Metropolis.

There are few among us who have given to the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country more reflection than Mr. Hotaling, in all its bearings upon our development and progress; and with your permission we will fornish an extract from an address nade by him in 1808, which will be read with interest by every merchant and manufacturer in this city and throughout the country.

We necessarily preserve a large portion of the address thinks which we was read research into the one-

dress, which exhibits very great research into the com-mercial histories of Tyre, Carthage, Venice, &c., showing the causes of their rise and decay in connection with a

tect the laborers within the country, in developing its agricultural, mineral, and mechanical productions.

"A tariff upon property operates, generally, in two ways: It increases the value at the place of importation

ways: It increases the value at the place of importation and lowers the value at the place of exportation.

"If the same atticles can be produced with facility, and by a proper application of the labor of the people of the country, into which such importations are made, the question arises, stall the Government do anything to enable its own people to produce similar articles, and thereby circle the country, by developing its inherent wealth?

"A Government that has no regard to the natural

"A Government that has no regard to the natural advantages and inherent resources of its own country, and the labor and commerce of its own people is totally

unworthy the name.
"It the Government of these United States had never done anything in respect to a taniff upon the importa-tions of goods and merchandise of other nations, I doubt very much whether there would have been, even in this, our day, a single blast furnace or a manu-factory of either cotton or woolen goods in all our

"The cheap labor of European nations, coupled with "The cheap labor of European nations, coupled with their long apprenticeship in mechanic aris, with the aid of aimest perfected machinery, (before our Government was permanently formed), would have enabled Europe to have kept cur markets constantly filed with her goods at such prices as would have kept any capitalist from ever engaging in the business in our country. Colored octon trabries, which are now manufactured at Lowell for nine cents per yard, could not have been made at the starting of our manufacturing enterprise for less than twenty or twenty five cents per yard.

The improvements in machinery, the cheapening of labor, and the perfection of the mechanic art, brought

abor, and the perfection of the mechanic art, brought about by laborious practice, have raised this nation from being hewers of wood and drawers of water for other countries, to become the second commercial and manufacturing people of the world—and no dorbt manufacturing people of the world—and no dorbt and manufacturing people of the world—and no dorbt and people of the world—a awise policy on our part, will soon enable us to be core the first and greatest nation of the earth.

core the first and greatest nation of the earth.

"Notwithstanding our indominable energy as a manufacturing, commercial, and agricultural people—the superior skill and ingenuity of our work nen, coupled with our prolific productions of cotten, wool, iron, copper, lead, coal, salt, &c.—we are playing, in the valgar phrase, 'second fiddle' to Europe in the manufacture of those very acticles which are found more bountifully on our ewn soil than in any other part of the world. Our average imports of these manufactures, for the last thirty years, have been twenty millions more than our exports of corresponding merchandise; and at this present time our imports are thirty-seven milions more than our exports. This political disc; and at this present time our imports are thirty-seven militions more than our exports. This political ecoromy, or political quackery, as it should properly be called, carries our people into bankraptcy every lea-years, as in 1837-47-57, caused sholly by our indebt-causes to Europe for excessive imports, under a cheap tariff on manufactured articles, which our men and women row out of employment could easily be making

women row out of employment could easily be making at or near our own homes.

"En gland, now the greatest nation in wealth and commerce that ever existed on this slobe since the human feetprint was made upon Mount Ararat, has by her application of labor, and her protective policy and commercial enterprise, elevated herself within two hundred years from the wildest barbarism and ignorance to almost wield the commerce and hold the pure-strings of the world. England owes her greatness to her manufacturing en express, her mining resources, and her protective policy.

"The art of spinning wool was first introduced into England from Flanders, and so rigid was the English Government in regard to wool for her looms that a sen in the first and penalty was imposed against any person of Great B itam for selling out of the country a single fleece of wool! The fine for the first offence was £29; for the second, the criminal was deprived of his ears;

after 150 years of the most prohibitory tariff policy, ever imposed by any commercial nation. But a few years since, she took the duty almost off from our breadstuffs—why? Because she could not raise enough on her own soil for the consumption of her people; that she might keep down the price of her laber, and thereby enable her effectually to compete with other nations in mechanic area. England took the tariff off of our Catoa but recently and because she could not otherwise sustain a competition with the estin on our Caton but reseally and occasion she could not otherwise sustain a competition with the United States! She delivers this same cotton, man ulactured, back to us, and with her cheap labor, for a less price then it could be made dere, with our price for labor. Where it is for her interest to have a tariff, she fires a tariff; but where it is to her real interest. It have no court that all a properties it is to her real interest. interest to have no cuty, she acks scoredingly, without the slightest regard to the policy of other nations. "Arrough England professes to desire nothing but free trade with all the world, that Government imposes new the following energous duties upon the following articles from the United States, viz:

Beer, 10 per cent; en our Leather, 20 per cent; on our Oara, 100 per cent; on our Leather, 20 per cent; on our Oara, 100 per cent; on England so in other kingdoms of Europe, only still more protective. Is this free under! The amount of duty imposed by different governments of Europe on our Tobseco alone, amounts to about \$15,000,000 per annum. Eegland knows how to grow rich and her commercial policy is shaped accordingly. The balance sheet which lengland shows in regard to her exports and imports into Great Bottain, is a very different balance from the one made-each year by the Government of the United states, in regard to our exports and imports. The exports were \$20,000,000, on \$100,000,000, more than her imports; and this comparison agrees very that her imperie; and this comparison agrees very well with her commercial balance for a series of years. The amount collected in Great Bittain for Customs in the fiscal year, ending in 1857, was £22,461,000, or

the fiscal year, ending in 1857, was 2.55, 40, 50, 61, \$112, 320, 000.

"Now, look at the balance of trade in the United States in the rame fiscal year, ending June 30, 1857.

"The exports were \$338, 985, 665; unports, \$360, 800, 141, including in the exports \$60, 678, 352 of gold and oliver, and leaving a balance against the United States of \$21,965,676! What a picture! Is it possible that our country is growing richer, while the average balance of trace, taking one year with another, is not far from \$20,060,000 against the United States! How can we have a nation be increasing our real wealth, with such a as a nation be increasing our real wealth, with such a certification, accumulating debt against us every year. No man who will give his self time to reflect, as a national political economist ought to reflect, can for a moment admit that this nation is increasing in real wealth, in the face of such an arnual drain upon the

country.
'1 he indebtedness of the United States, taking the General Government, the States, in small improvement Companies, and individual habilities to foreign coun Companies, and individual habilities to foreign countries, and the agents of foreign capitalists, easned be setimated at less than \$1,000,000,000! What have we to show for all this indebtedness? The inflated and existently increasing prices of our landed property; our railroads, and the bills of about 1,200 banks or promisesto pays after deducting what is paid by the general banks uptry of the greatest portion of the commercial sen of our country every ten years. It is our dury as American citizens to see where this growing, glants evil lies.

and the purishment of criminals—and yet, it is almost necessary to a good legal reputation, that a lawyer should be able by making use or the technical defects in these laws, to protect the debtor from the payment of his debts, and the criminal from any punishment which his crime legally merits; while the Governa ment fires a tariff policy at such rates as enables the European Handlacturers to lay down in this land, their goods and merchandize, at such prices (with their coep labor) as while afford them remucrating profits, but which at our prices of labor, are calculated to close more than one-half of all the large manufacturing establishments in our land.

"All our late commercial prostration is attributable to one came and that one came alone, and that is our

"All curlate commercial prostration is attributable to one cause and but one cause alone, and that is our Democratic per Free Trade policy with foreign chesp labor and high tanif nations."

In April 1858, Mr. Hotaling was requested to furnish cartain statistical information upon the manufactures are consumption of sait in this country, for the use of a Criminite of the British Parliament, and the comprehensive and thorough knowledge imparted by his raply was universally conceded by the press as well as by numerous corner pendents through the country.

We question very much if there is any gentleman of the city more familiar with its municipal affairs, or who is capable of incharging its high executive outless more entirely to the satisfaction of all good citizens.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board below a Regular Meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. Connell in the chair. There was a very
fair atterdance of members.

Putite Officers—A Report from the Committee on
Saianes and Offices in favor of concurring to require
the public offices of the city to be kept open from 9

m. to 4 p. m. daily, was natured.

the public offices of the city to be kept open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily, was adopted.

City Expenses.—A communication was received from the Centroller, containing a summary of expensitares on City account, and on several trust and spacial accounts, from January 1 to September 1, 1859, omounting in the aggregate to \$11,962,639 54. The occurrent was laid upon the table and ordered to be

ordinances, during the month of August, was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes. The whole amount callected is \$235.78.

The Beard then adjourned.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
MONDAY, Sept. 12.—The President, Mr. McSpedon,

in the chair.

A message was received from Mayor Tiemann, transmitting a communication from Wm. S. Worth, calling the attention of the city authorities to an error in one of the inscriptions on the Worth Monument. He desired to have the words Buena Vista crased, as Gen. Worth was not at that battle, and to have Fort George inserted instead. Referred to Committee on Aris and

A communication was received from the Controller, being a statement of the expenditures from Jan 1 to Aug 31, 1859, paid as follows: \$4,301,370 on treasury account, and \$7,661,369 on trust and special account; total, \$11,92,639. Ordered on file.

A large number of ordinary papers were referred.

The Committee on repairs and Supplies reported in favor of releving Theodore Hunt and his survives from his bid from constructing the roof of Tompkins Market, amounting to \$10,000 because of an omission made by Mr. Hust in the original contract amountin to \$3,504. The was laid over.

by Mr. Hast in the original contract amounts to \$3.594. This was laid over.

Subsequently a motion was made to give the contract to Gillerpie & Martin, the next lowest bidders.

Mr. Stars remarked that there had been some lege demain or other in connection with the bidding for this job, and as he wished to say much on the subject, he wanted it laid over for a week. The motion to lay

ver was carried.

The Board adjourned to Monday next.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Mospar, Sept. 12—Mr. Purpy in the chair.

Court Rooms—A resolution was passed appropriating \$900 to refurrish and reopen the Superior Court

Rooms.

Commissioners of Record—Mr. Kensedy presented
a pressible and resolution, to the effect that the Count

musicurers of Record have had printed and prepared

courts of the independent in the County Clerk's office at missibers of Record have had printed and prepared copies of the judgments in the County Clerk's office at an expense of over \$300,000; that the County would be reimbursed to some extent from the sales that would be made of the bound volumes; but it appears that as yet no such disposition has been made of the same to confirm that satisfypation; that as expenditures, it is because that satisfy a such as the property of the same to confirm that satisfypation; that as expenditures, it is because the same to the same to confirm that satisfypation; that as expenditures, it is because the same to confirm that satisfypation; that are expenditures, it is because the same to confirm that satisfypation of the same to confirm that satisfypation is that as expenditures, it is because the same to the same to confirm that satisfypation is the same to confirm that satisfypation is the same to confirm the same than the same to confirm the same to confirm the same to confirm the same than th confin to at sufficient to a sexpenditures, it is be-leved, are still being made for storage, insurance &c., on the books, which calls for action from the Supervi-iure, it is resolved that the Committee on Public Offi-cers report some plan whereby the printed and bound volumes of the records and judgments may be dis-posed of for the benefit of the county. This was adopted.

adopted.

The Board agreed to meet at 11 s. m. on Monday rext, to appoint 600 Registers of voters under the new The Board adjourned to Monday.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH. THE FEVER SPASON ABOUT ENDED-WEEKLY MEET-

INGS HEREAFTER. The Board yesterday, at noon, in the private office of

of the Mayor. Dr. Gunn reported several vessels, and stated that

Dr. Gunn reported several vessels, and stated that the arrivals from trepical ports were beginning to fall off. It was remarked that the season for unusual quararities during the past summer had been more than usually short. The cool winds of antum having set in, the propriety of curtailing the meetings of the Commissioners of Health to care a week was considered and discussed. It was decided that care a week was sufficient, and a resolution adopted to hold the meetings every Monday, as herestofore, at 12 o clock.

meeting, the Health Officer and Mayor are vested with authority to decide as to their quarantine. Adjutted to Monday, the 19th inst.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council, appointed to listen to the statements of parties interceted, and investigate generally the metter of the lare 12th Regiment, met at 4 o'clock yesterday afterroon in the Committee-room of the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen. The number present was quite large, and composed almost entirely of the members of the last 12th Regiment.

and composed aimost entirely of the members of the is e 12th Regimest.

J. H. Arrhurs, esq., coursel for the Regiment, addressed the Committee at length on the merits of the case. He argued that it had a personal origin, and was a personal fend from beginning to end, arising from the ennity of Geterals Hall and Ewen against Col. C cks, the commander of the 12th Regiment.

The Highland Regiment, which was gotten up by there, it was intended should take the place of the disbanced Twelith Regiment, there being no room in any civision of the State for another regiment. There was no just reason in the world to disbased this regiment, and the order which Col. Cocks refused to obey was not respected because it was illegal. He also stated that Gov Morgan had been pledged to support the Highland Regiment, which was perhaps the only pledge be made whatever. He was surprised that Geterals Hell and Ewen were not present.

Council nat Laxy moved the appointment of a Committee to non orall ze Gov. Morgan for the reinstate.

Conclinant Lant moves the appointment of a Committee on neutronize Gov. Morgan for the reinstatement of the Twelfth Regiment. Councilmen Lent and Lan beer, and Alternan Darrach were appointed.

Mr. Astron then stated that they winted it no derstood that they acquiesced in the orders of Gov. Morgan, and did not potition as the Twelfth Regiment, but

as private crizees.

The Committee adjourned to Monday next.

Union Course. L. I.-TROTTING. - Monday, Sept. 12, 1859. Match, \$1,600; mile heats; best 3 in

5, to 250 lb. wagons. 

The first heat of the above trot is one of the fastest on record to 256-ib. wagons. Black Hack trotted in 2:40 to 250-lb. wagon, against Jenny Lind, some years ago. These are the only two animals that have performed this feat.

## FIRES.

FIRES IN FORTY-FIFTH AND PORTY EIGHTR STREETS About 11 o'clock on Sunday night a fire occurred

About 11 o'clock or Suntay night a fire occurred in the premises of Edward and Michael Consolly, dealers in barrels, at No. 268 West Forty-fifth street; hut, being discovered at an early moment, it was extinguished with a few pails of water before much damage was sentanced. No alarm was given, the fire being put out by residents of the neighborhood.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire by he out in the stable in the rear of No. 243 West Forty eighth street, occupied by John Coressa, and there extended to a range of sheds adjoining, also occupied by Mr. Cornish, who is a desior in barrels. There were about 5,000 barrels stored in the cheds, and the fire baving gained considerable headway before the alarm was given, all attempts on the part of the firemen to save the property proved unavailing. The stables, sheds and contents, and a range of sheds in the cost yard of Adolph Audreas, No. 622 Nuch avente, were entirely destroyed. There were six borses in the stables, and but one was recens; the others were burned to a crisp. Mr. Cornish estimates his less at between \$4,000 and \$5,000. Loss of Mr. Ancress about \$200. No insurance.

The geteral unpression seems to be that this fire was the work of an incendiary, and there is no doubt that the fire fire Marchal, in the course of his lavesting ton discovered that a piece of the weather boarding hed been forn from the sheds of Messra. Councily, and that a barrel had been filled with straw and ignited. A man hamed Siephen Rice was arrested on surpicion of arson, and committed to prison for examination by Justice Connolly. Rice tola a very inconsistent story as to his wheresboard when the fire broke out, and this, with other information obtained, threw suspicion upon him.

suspicion upon him.

YIRE IN BROOKLYS.

A fire by ke out in the house of Dr. Firth, at the junction of Prince and Fleet streets, on Sanday night, in coass quence of the carelessness of a servant, who set the curtain on fire with a candle. A little chi'd was rearly sufficested by the saloke. The damage was slight.

elight.

FIRE ON BARREN ISLAND.

The buildings on Barren Island owned by L. K. Cornell, formerly offal contractor for the City of Brooklyn, were destroyed by fire on Friday night last, causing upward of \$50,600 damage. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. There was no neurance on the premises.

## CITY ITEMS.

After the thunder-storm of Sanday night, the weather yesterday was bright and pleasant, and Broadway was throughd throughout the day. The great crowd in that thoroughfare now, is due to the fect that all the hotels of the city are crammed full of strangers on their way home from the deserted watering places. Trade, too, is necessarily brisk, tariff policy.

"A tariff," said Mr. Hotaling, "is imposed by the Government for two reasons: one is to defray its expenses, the other to foster manufactures and promotely recovered for violations of the Corporation wholesalers and retailers being as heavy as been, while country merchants are running up the biggest kind of bills, as though they expected the deluge to come before their notes arrive at maturity. In the rush of business and pleasure, the places of public amuse-ment-dramatic, operatic, literary, and artistic, are receiving a liberal share of patronage.

> CHURCHES OF "ALL SOULS" AND "THE MES-SIAR."-A meeting of the united congregations of the above Churches, was held or Sanday morning after divine service, in the Church of "the Messiah, for the purpose of expressing their respect for the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Burnap, pastor of the First Unitarian Cturch, Baltimore, who died sud-derly on Thursday last of disease of the heart. On motion of the Rev. Dr. Osgood, William Bloodgood, eeq , was colled to the chair, and Dr. J. Barnap Dorsey appointed Secretary. Appropriate remarks were made by the Rev. Drs. Bellows and Osgood, relative to the great merit, vast intelligence, Christian spirit and meral worth of the deceased. On motion of the Rev. Dr Bellows, it was unanimously resolved, that the Rev. Dr. Osgood be requested to prepare resolutions, and present them to the family and congregation of the deceased, expressing the sympathy of the united congregations in their and affliction.

> A Republican daily newspaper establishment is advertised for sale in our columns to-day.

MORE CHILDREN FOR THE WEST .- Mr. C. C. Tracy is to leave to-day with an interesting company of destitute children for the West, from the Children's Aid Sociery. Tais is the twenty fourth company which he has taken out. The funds of the Society are very low at this time, and any contributions will be thankfully received at No. 11 Chinton Hall, Astor

ARMS FOR MEXICO.—During the month of August last, there were exported from this city for different ports of the republic of Mexico more than ten thousand muskets and ritles, four batteries of artilley, to the control of the control thousand muskets and rifles, four batteries of artillery, composed of twenty-four gans from twelve to twenty-four pourds, with the trains and ammunition complete, one thousand quintals of powder, thirty tuns of balls, hombshells, grape shot, &c., and a great quantity of pietels, knives, and munitions of war, of all kinds, for the use of the Constitutional Army. These expertations would seem to indicate that a vigorous movement of some sort is on foot in Mexico.

A NEW-YORK MERCHANT IN PURSUIT OF HIS WIFE AND HER LOVER—THE FISDS THE AND FORGIVES HIM—A belief raphic dispatch was received by Officer Charp yout oday morning, requesting him to apprehend a sady who was passing under the assumed name of Elvira King, and supposed to be resulting in this city. The dispatch was from her ousband, a Mr. David L. Hawkins of New-York City, and briefly stated that she had eloped with a cute name, who was probably in her compacy, and might be secured. It was fared as Buffalo, and informed the efficier that the writer would be in Destroit by the first trait, heing on his way with all possible dispatch. By a very imperfect deser pion tos, was appended the officer was furnished with a me citic, and, upon inquiry at the hotels, asceptamed that no such persons had copped at any of the public houser. The next reart was to the committee him and public hacks, among which, after much offspence, a conveyance was found which had taken such a couple to a citestic part of the city. Having corried the matter to this extent, officer Champ then walled the artival of the hand, who came in, purcetual to agreement, on the cart that. He was a man of very gentiem only appearance and manner, and stated that he was a merchant and the possessor of a fine property and an pile home. They lived a few miles ab two the large of life opinions of the largest residence and all the learners of life opinions of the marks a happy home. Ha wife learners of the surface of life opinions of the marks a happy home. Ha wife learners of the cartes of life opinions of the marks a happy home. Ha wife A NEW-YORK MERCHANT IN PURSUIT OF HIS WIFE Commissioners of Heal h to once a week was considered and discussed. It was decided that once a seek was enflicient, and a resolution adopted to hold he meetings every Monday, as heretofore, at 12 clock.

In the case of vessels arriving between the times of

well-filled parse. She was, indeed, faithful so far as outward observance was concerned, but in hir heart had conceived a viole of passion, or rather allowed herealt to be over permunded into an attachment for a young man in her boahsand's e-apleyment. The parties of the indeeding was whell who had a ways output do combits too of Mr. Hawkins—a landermen, dashing follow was, in the easteries of fall liberty to a sta an observer as his far hap at measures hope, boat-rides, pice, and mossingst rambies on the normatice hulds coverhanging the Hudson has falsen in incre, and, by his winning ways and ordereave obsaints, so far puralled over the intelligent influed and investe good mone of tas halp as to blied his to the nature of the offense and the simont certain assume queeroe. The result was an attachment which rendered too more phosonant and much chosen for the one of partied, and as accepted a print drove these to cover, with a trach and restlined freeling, the absence of all farmilier objects. They may defred to be alone with each other. The husband, overwhelmed with the consument so hitle expected and so slightly deserved, found amount to two them directly to this cite. They run away his children, carring for mething but to place distance between them and arona, and somequently were as manly traced, for detenders in the proper of day are as abstract blood-hounds on the track. Having told his story he was informed that the means of re-occaring to the officer sont for the netwerpone above studied to, and directed the orier to find the place to which he had taken the large the rich to drew a new halp she had taken the large the rich the door, which was no accore or house the print of the run was a state of the orier to had demanded to see the lady boarded to an abstract the large way too line mensions, and the name of Mrs. Martin on the door. A hasty mp boagast the girl to the door, which was no accore repeated that the assertion of a plant was story house in Coargars and the agency and the arrival of the run of a

ROBBED IN CENTRE STREET. - A young German named therman Asmos councilained to Alderman Brady, peared by the helbad been rubbed at a house of ill fame in Costro stream of a purse containing \$50, on Saniay night, by Bilean Collins one of the intraces. She was sent to the Tombs by the magistrace, to smaller the charge.

A Shoplifter Detected.—The clerks in the dry good establishment of Meers. Lader a Co. No. 14 Broadway, yeaterday a "cencoun caught James Ross in the set of taking away \$25 worth of allk which was lying on the counter in the packing department. Aid. Brady committed him for examination.

HOLMES AT HOME AGAIN—The original 25-Cent Parrait Gallery revived at No. 315 Broodway, mat to the New-York Hospital AMEROTYPE and Photographs, resumed on the cheep system, mechanically fast and artisciously fine of Holmes's.

FALL CLOTHING. 

BRADY'S GALLERY Has REMOVED from No. 300 Broadway to No. 643 Ber

PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGGERROTTPES AND AMEROTYPES

TO PHYSICIANS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

Having received letters from the medical fauncy in various actions of the country requesting me to furnish the druggists and apothewaries of the Union with a pure imported artisle of Frence Course Brands that they can prescribe to their putients with Confidence, I have concrided new to comply with their with confidence, I have concrided now to comply with their requests.

Until row I have been unable to do so, for resens that I will state. Owing to the abortness of the gape coup in France, the price of Brandy have ruled so high that I was unable to impact and sell it at reasonable price. But happly, things are obsequed, the wire viney acts of france for the past and present year have been uncommonly fruitful, and prices of Brandy have combon in France to a reasonable figure. The duty on France has a reasonable figure to the duty on France these favoring causes, and capecially low prices for Brandy in France, will continue.

I am now enablest to comply with the wishes of my medical friends, and to supply them with pure imported French Cognes Brandy, in bettles, at reasonable prices.

Every bottle is labeled "Work's GENUIEE COGNAC BRANDY." I import the Ernady from France. I but it from the pige in my own warehouse, seal it with my own seal, and guarantee more my own hand, by certificate its parity and unsatisferated genuinctiess.

Every acts of the seal distribution of france. I but it from the pige in my own warehouse, seal it with my own seal, and guarantee.

Every acts of the past and apothyrance.

under my own user, p genuineness.

For any by all druggists and apotheoaries

Upot-ru Wolfu,
Sole Importer of the Schiedam Schnape,
No. 22 Beautre

Success in Life.—Everybody desires to succeed, and might fittey would follow the right pursuit, and make the best of their fact the. Fowler k Walls, No. 30 Brookway, make Phreaclogical Enaminations.

GAS, GAS, GAS.—Dealers, and others in want of Gas Fixtures, will do well to call at the great manufacturing de-pot of W Anarca, PECK & Co., No. 378 Broadway. New Patterns just out.

## BROOKLYN ITEMS.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL .- The first meeting the Board since the recess, was held last night. The Assessment Committee presented a large number of reports in favor of remissions of and exemption from taxes. Very little else was done.

THE AMERICAN PRIMARIES.—The American Primary meetings were held last evening, and delegates were elected to meet in Assembly Convention, to choose representatives to the State Convention. PATRIOTIC LIBERALITY. - During the month ending Sept. 10, the sum of \$13.39 was received, at the Brook

on Post-Office and nizeteen letter-box stations, in aid of the Washington Monument Fund. We are assured that our reporter was misiaformed in stating that Hose Cos. Nos. 3 and 4 of Brooklys had been engaged in a fight. They have always been

good friends, and have the welfare of the Department too much at heart to indulge in rowdy brawls. THE DANGER OF PLAYING WITH MATCHES.—A little daughter of Mr Win. B. Dayton, resting at the 200 fulson street, died yesterday noon, from the selected phesphorus, which he are from the ends of some matches which were lying within reach. She was 31 years of age.

THE MAYFLOWER RIOT.—The examination of the parties charged with riot on board the ship Mayflower was continued yesterday, when several witnesses for the defense were sworn. From tueir testimony it appears that the crew diff not are table in a rictors or disorderly manner, and that the assemble in a rictors or disorderly manner, and that the assemble originated with James Kirwin, the third mate, who followed Nachurr to a vessel lying alongoide and stabbed aim. The case was further adjourned till I of clock this afternoon, when assertal more witnesses will be examined.

ARREST FOR FELONIOUS ASSAULT.-Two men ARRYST YOR FELONIOUS ANSAULT.—I WO MEET, and Thomas Dolan and James Medianiey, were arrested by Sergeant Ferry of the Third Precinct police on Sunday night, on the charge of stabbing Jacob Smith, in front of a lager-been reloant in Atlantic arrest, on Saturday evering last. The anoused asknowledged beying had a boot, out do not recollect using a kmis. They were committeed to jail on the Coroner's warrant, to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

THE COURTS — The City Court calendar will be taken up on Wednesday, the 16th inst, instead of Tuesday, as heretylere stated. The Special Totan of the Supreme Court was adjourned to the 5th inst.

THE JAMES-SLIP FERRY .-- The statement that the James sip Ferry Company had raised the fare for foot passengers from half a cent to one cent, is incorrect.

BOLD BURGLARY.—On Sanday night the house of Mr. Joseph Neds, No 274 South First street, E. D., was entered by burg are and robbed of \$50 in money and about \$290 in notes. The family were in the next house at the time, and probably their return surprised the borgiant as several articles of value were left behind them as they escaped by the back door.

A SINGULAR CASE OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE. A SINGULAR CASE OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL ETIDENCE.—Mr.John Montgomery, processed 242 Grand street, on Friday is at was engaged in frost to his store-jungua is and of cabbages; there was no one in the store at the time, and the safe was open, with about twelve deliars in one of the drawers. While Mr. Montgomery was engaged conside, a man named Frederick Brown, who had been in the store with him, assisted him in unloading the cabages. When the job was through Montgomery went back into the store, and on looking for the money discovered that eight dollars had been taken. He saked his on, who had come in in the meatitime, if he had taken the money, when the boy took in that he had not, but that he saw a man named flootry, who lived op stairs, in the store hear the safe, and that he went out come after he, the boy, cause in. Upon him, Montgomery went to the noom of Mootry, and found it locked, although he near Mootry middle. Sending for officer Cobon, he near Moot y arrested, and, on searching his foom, some sakes were found near the stere, which had the appearance of ashes from burned bank bills. Mootry was tried the hear day, and convicted. He protested his innocence, and sacrided that he knew nothing of the accept. By the interp edition of sounsel, judgment was suspended noth Montay. On Saturday, the man Frederich Brown went to Mootgomery discovered that it was the same that had been stelen from him or Friday, and convenigly had Brown arrested as the real thief. Mootry was discharged from contody posterious.